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THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA : THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. II | CALGARY, ALBERTA, JANUARY 15th, 1932 | No. 2

Review of Recent Wheat Pool Trends

Alberta Wheat Pool Section (Page 7)

Questions and Answers on Co-operative Buying

A U.F.A. Local Tells Story of Achievement

Resolutions for the Annual Convention

News from the Head Office of Alberta Livestock Pool

Information for Members of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Alberta) Ltd.

Past and Future

By J. E. EVANSON, President

Another year has passed, fifty-two weeks have slipped over the precipice into the abyss of the past. No matter how full of possibilities, of opportunities, of chances for moving forward our Co-operative Movement, these 365 days have gone forever. Each year must therefore give us a thrill, a thrill of anticipation of hope, of determination. The past has gone, the present and the future is ours, and resolutions should be to make the most of our opportunities.

What is the resolution for the New Year? To stand by the New Movement, our Movement, brought about by co-operation. To stand by to the uttermost end. The true co-operator is not the orator who sways the multitude, the writer that excels in the use of the pen. The true co-operator is born of the individual idea of rendering real service, and such a service calls for sacrifice.

Who Are the Patriots?

History is being written which we may not be proud of today but there is also a history being written of men and women who have made sacrifices for the advancement of civilization. But after all the patriots are not the men whose names are recorded in history, but those common people who day by day are making sacrifices, that you and I, and the rest of the common people, can enjoy a greater share of what this world has to give through co-operation.

There is no single movement that will go as far as the Co-operative Movement to raise the general standard of living. Some business interests may look on with a jealous eye. However, it should be remembered that no great economic reform has ever been effected without the opposition of those whose immediate interests were threatened, but in the long run no useful class of society really suffers. Conditions cannot be improved for the agricultural classes without raising the standard of living for the wage earner. The people in both cities and towns are greatly affected by the purchasing power of the farmer. A decline in the value of all commodities has followed the low price of agricultural products.

A Way of Living

Co-operation must be something more than merely another Selling Agency; otherwise it probably will not long survive. Nor should it survive unless it can do its marketing job better than any other agency. To do that it must become part of the way of living of the farmers, part of their thinking, a philosophy of life. It becomes the way to better homes, to better schools, a happier life,—not solely because of a better income, but because the spirit of Co-operative endeavor takes supremacy over that philosophy of life which holds that any individual should have what he wants just because he wants it.

There can be no worth while co-operation except between worthy individuals. When people practice the belief that things held in common are of more importance than differences, and that the good of all takes precedence over the doctrine of each for himself and the devil take the hindmost, we will reach the ideal which Co-operation should teach. In Canada, we pride ourselves on our democracy. There can be no lasting democracy, however, save as the foundations are laid in equality of opportunity and economic well-being. Co-operation is not socialism nor bolshevism. It takes the best of civilization, keeps it, and uses it for the good of all. Co-operation is the new way of life.

We sometimes attempt to value the Co-operative Movement in a way which in my opinion is unworthy. For example, we sometimes undertake to count the failures among co-operative organizations, and if our total mounts high, we say that co-operation does not succeed. If we were to put that measure on the business of Life, Life itself would be a failure, because eventually we all pass away. I do not believe that the rate of failures in co-operative organizations is any greater than of other institutions, having similar tasks to perform.

So in the coming New Year, I hope that we will stand together, stronger and firmer than ever before. Be loyal to our Locals, and to our organization, and to make this great movement a success for ourselves and a heritage for our children to bless and be thankful for.

Get-Together for Athabascans at Convention

C. J. Stimpfle, secretary of the Athabasca Federal Constituency Association, announces that a get-together meeting of delegates from that constituency attending the Annual Convention will be held on Thursday, January 21st, at 6:30, the place of meeting to be announced during the Convention.

HOLD JOINT LUNCHEON

On Wednesday, January 6th, a joint luncheon was held in the Marquis Hotel, Lethbridge, by the board of trade and the Lethbridge Central U.F.A. Local, reports Arthur Lindley. There was a capacity attendance. G. G. Coote, M.P., was the speaker, his subject being "Canada and the Gold Standard." Mr. Lindley states: "This is the first occasion upon which Mr. Coote has spoken in our city, and we are pleased to state he made a good impression."

BINDER TWINE DIVIDENDS

The U. F. A. Co-operative Committee is anxious to complete the distribution of binder twine dividends. All Locals which bought twine during the 1931 season from the organization, which have not yet received their dividends (with the exception of those included in the U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative Associations) are urged to communicate with U. F. A. Central Office without delay. Please give full details of transactions.

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District Convention Has Large Attendance

There was an unusually good attendance at the annual meeting of the Hayter to Grainger U.F.A., in Trochu on December 19th, says a report received from W. Burns. Mr. Lunman was elected president, J. B. McCubbin, vice-president and Mr. Stasel secretary.

Resolutions for the Annual Convention were passed as follows: that interest on debts be cancelled; that penalties on tax arrears be cancelled; that all industries be nationalized; that disarmament should be carried out; and that farm lands in town school districts should be assessed at the same rate as for M.D. taxation.

A resolution was adopted expressing appreciation of the splendid services rendered to the farmers by President Robert Gardiner, both in his position as leader of the movement in Alberta and as chairman of the U.F.A. Federal group, the opinion being expressed that the influence which the group can exert at Ottawa is much enhanced by virtue of the fact that the President of the Association is its chairman.

G. N. Williams to Speak on Recent Visit to Russia

Six meetings in Alberta are being arranged for George N. Williams, past president of the U.F.C. (Saskatchewan Section) who spent some months in Russia last year, following the World's Grain Conference at Rome, where he represented the United Farmer organizations of the three prairie Provinces. He will speak on Soviet Russia and the Grain Conference.

The meetings will be held as follows: Wetaskiwin, Jan. 25th, 8 p.m.; Edmonton, Memorial Hall, January 26th, 8 p.m; Lethbridge, February 8th, 8 p.m; Medicine Hat, February 9th, 8:30 p.m; Calgary, Legion Hall, February 10th, 8:00 p.m; and Drumheller, February 12th, 8 p.m.

Wheat

The following definition of "Wheat" was given by an Edmonton firm in a recent advertisement:

WHEAT, it appears, is a seed that is planted and grown to keep the producer broke and the buyer crazy. It is planted in the Spring, mortgaged in the Summer and lost in the Fall. Its quality varies according to the amount of rain or frost experienced during the growing season. A man who can guess nearest to this quality is called a Wheat Grader by the public and a Gosh Darn Fool by the farmer.

The price of wheat is determined at primary markets and goes down when one has bought and up when one has sold.

All this reminds us of the story of the buyer who, working for a group of millers from the East, came West to watch the wheat market. After a few days of deliberation he wired his principals to this effect:

"Some think wheat will go down, and some think it will go up. I think so too. Whatever you do will be wrong. Act at once."

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THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL

Editor
W. NORMAN SMITH

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EDITORIAL

CANADA'S NEXT GOVERNMENT?

The possibility that the Farmer and Labor groups at Ottawa may be the most influential force in the House of Commons after the next general election in Canada and that they might even form a government, is foreseen by Wilfred Eggleston, gallery correspondent at Ottawa and a widely known Canadian newspaperman, who in an article in *The World Tomorrow* of New York pays a high tribute to the United Farmers of Alberta as an organization, to the Farmer members, and to J. S. Woodsworth and his colleagues.

Of the Farmer and Labor group Mr. Eggleston states: "Happily for that section of the Canadian public which they represent, the intellectual and parliamentary calibre of the fifteen members is above the average, and their influence on the legislation passed from time to time has been and is now considerably greater than their numbers and the disposition of the several parties would suggest.

Reference is made to the gallant and successful fight of "Robert Gardiner and his band of fifteen" to secure an investigation into the Beauharnois power scheme, and, though their "hope . . . that the Beauharnois project might be developed as a great national utility has so far been thwarted," Mr. Eggleston declares that "they have not yet given up hope that this natural wealth may yet be distributed by the people for the people."

A summary is given of achievements of the co-operating groups in many fields. The defeat of the Bennett candidate in Hamilton East by-election by a Labor candidate who secured an overwhelming vote is referred to, as is E. J. Garland's participation in that contest as a speaker for the Labor candidate. As to the Prairie Provinces, these, states Mr. Eggleston, are today "like tinder waiting the match." He concludes:

"Unless a new complexion is seen on economic affairs before the next general election, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the Farmer-Labor groups might again assume control of the House of Commons. *Indeed it is not inconceivable that they might be called upon to form a Government.*"

* * *

Of the U.F.A. as an organization Mr. Eggleston writes: "Students who are curious to know why some political groups survive and others rapidly disappear might find it instructive to inquire into the Farmers' movement in Alberta" as contrasted with the same movement in some other parts of the Dominion.

The writer then describes the plan of democratic organization followed by the U.F.A., quoting from the "Declaration of Principles" and other documents of the Association. He believes that the whole of the Prairie West is now ripe for rapid change, and that the people would elect "almost everything but the old-time parties."

We regret that severe limitations upon our space make quotation in full of Mr. Eggleston's very notable survey of Canadian public opinion at this time impossible.

* * *

ALBERTA FARMERS' "PSYCHOLOGY"

In pursuance of its campaign of distraction of Alberta farmers, the *Calgary Herald* in its most recent issue contrasts the farm people of this Province, whom it finds disposed to "make the lot of the farmer easier at the expense of everyone else," with the ideal "self-reliant" farmer whom it finds elsewhere. Under the heading "Big Contrast in Psychology" it declares that there appears to be a "marked difference in the attitude of mind toward the economic depression" of this ideal farmer and the Alberta variety.

In the first place we would remind the *Herald* that its own fortunes have been built up mainly upon the industry of agriculture; upon the wealth, that is to say, won from the soil by the people it detracts. It was from the broad acres of Alberta farm lands that most of the wealth came which made the growth of the cities possible. The courage, self sacrifice, and pioneering hardihood of the farmers and farm women of Western Canada have been the chief impetus to Western progress. And if today Alberta farm people like a much larger number of the people of the cities, including Calgary business men, than the *Herald* realizes) have reached the conclusion that poverty in the midst of plenty is a tragic absurdity which a sane system of distribution would remedy, while the *Herald* is oblivious of the paradox presented by a world going short of necessary goods and services because its population cannot afford to buy what they have produced in abundance, that is because the Alberta farmers have moved with the times, while the *Herald* seems content to imagine that it is Living in the days of its grandfathers.

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NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

A New Local Tells Story of Achievement

Mount Lookout Local Summarizes Activities on Eve of Second Anniversary

The following summary of the record of the Mount Lookout Local has been sent in by its secretary-treasurer:

Our Local within one month of its second anniversary is very much alive.

Conceived and born amidst a three year period of local depression, sans crops, sans feed, sans everything but grit and gumption, we record a favorable harvest well garnered this 1931.

And now we are taking stock, paying our dues and hustling into action for another busy winter. Overburdened possibly by that psychological hazard we call debt we have had little traffic with Central, yet we have had a really wonderful year.

Some of the few things we have done—and a young Local too!

(1) We sent one delegate to the 1931 Annual Convention at Calgary.

(2) We organized a monster meeting at Silver Heights Community Hall, February 20th, to initiate the beginnings of a Farmers' Co-operative Store at a point on the C.N.R. Bulwark Easterly new line. Mr. Halsall, Manager Killam Co-operative Store, was chief speaker. Over 200 people present.

(3) We initiated and conducted Local meetings in adjoining districts, propagating the idea.

(4) We organized a monster Inter-District U.F.A. Picnic. W. G. Farquharson, M.L.A., and Hon. Geo. N. Johnston, M.L.A., chief speakers. Over 500 people present. July 20th.

(5) Sent delegates to Ribstone Constituency Convention, July 10th to 12th, 1931.

(6) We joined up with the Coronation U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative Association. Karl Stoltz is our trustee.

(7) Local member bought around 10,000 pounds binder twine through the association.

The executive of our Local met at the home of our secretary treasurer, on November 6th, at Mount Lookout; again at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Robinson at Silver Heights, on November 27th, and is scheduled to meet at the home of A. B. Huston, president, Fairfield, on December 30th. This is really a three-district Local with headquarters at Mount Lookout. By instituting executive meetings in the three districts alternatively and inviting members and non-members from the "invaded" territory we are greatly stimulating interest and enthusiasm in the U.F.A. generally and particularly in our Local.

RESULTS:—

Seventeen new members and more to join up at our annual meeting January 8th, 1932.

Forming a debating club amongst the Junior members of Local. Rev. C. G. Ashdown (Fairfield) leading.

Getting a U.F.A. Local Carter disc fanning mill.

All kinds of debates, concerts, etc., scheduled.

Most of our Pool members are paying the 1931 dues in cash.

Questions and Answers on Co-operative Buying

We print below the substance of two letters of inquiry upon the subject of the U.F.A. Plan of Co-operative Buying, together with the reply sent by the vice-president:

Where There Are No U.F.A. Members

The Co-operative Committee,
204 Lougheed Building, Calgary.

Gentlemen:

Please send me some information in regards how to organize for co-operative buying. Here are no U.F.A. members, but about 75 per cent of farmers are Pool members.

Yours truly,

Reply

Your note of January 5th to hand. You present quite a problem. It is difficult to understand a community which is 75 per cent co-operatively minded with respect to the marketing of wheat and yet has no members in the United Farmers of Alberta, the only organization in the field of a Province-wide nature definitely organized to prosecute farmers' interests in all aspects, unless it be that these recent hard times have brought people in your district nearer to destitution than other parts of the Province. Perhaps some of these Pool members were formerly members of the U.F.A. but have allowed their membership to lapse because they are getting *The U.F.A.* paper through the Pool with all that it means in the way of information and education to the farming community.

Our Constitution provides that any five farmers may organize a Local of the U.F.A. Could you not undertake this matter in your community, re-organizing some old Local or creating a new one? The fee of $2 to Central Office covers a year's subscription to the paper as well as the privileges of the Association from January 1st to December 31st. With this nucleus you could then commence co-operative operations in your community and if you found it difficult by reason of the poverty or indifference or scepticism of other farmers to interest them directly in the U.F.A. you might present to them opportunities for a saving and hold such dividends as accrue through business done, until they had paid their fees in the Association.

The justice of this method will, I am sure, readily appear to you when I draw to your attention the fact that some 10,000 to 15,000 farmers through the Province of Alberta have these many years maintained the services of our Central Office, and paid the travelling expenses of directors and officers.

Enclosed is a list of the commodities which are now being handled through Central Office. Many of these can only be handled in carlot quantities and more extensive organization, such as that of the Coronation U.F.A. Co-operative, taking in many points along a given line of railway, is necessary. There are, however, some commodities such as tires, tubes, thresher belts, rubber hose, fan belts, automobile batteries, greases, paints, lubricating oils, etc., which we are assisting to distribute by mail order through Central Office.

Enclosed also is our circular of last summer on co-operative organization in question and answer form.

Constituency Not Organized

During the past summer our Local passed a motion that we as a Local join the Provincial Co-operative Purchasing Association, but it seems as though this Constituency has never been completely organized along this line. Therefore, our Local in regard to Co-operative purchasing is at a stand-still. We wish to buy quite a few articles co-operatively, but we don't know how to do it.

Now when it came time for ordering binder twine, our Local decided to join with neighboring Locals and order a car lot of twine; but we couldn't get any satisfaction from them. There were so many excuses and delays, until finally we sent the twine order of our own Local only to the U.F.A. Central office in Calgary, where we received prompt attention and satisfactory service.

Now then—suppose we, as a Local, make up an order along the following line, as for instance: one member wants a couple of tires for his car, another wants 5 or 10 gallons of oil and another 3 or 4 thousand feet of lumber, etc., and etc., until our order totals one hundred or two hundred or more dollars but not a carload. Can a mixed order like that be put through; as we are within 40 miles of Edmonton and can arrange delivery by truck, as we did on our binder twine. Ours is only a small Local and consequently our purchasing power is small. But we have the spirit to go ahead with this co-operative purchasing and will do so if we are not held back by waiting and waiting for this constituency to get organized. A letter from you explaining this will be greatly appreciated.

Answer

It was a pleasure to receive your letter. May I express the hope that your enthusiasm for co-operation will spread among the other farming communities

of your district so that a constituency or district co-operative may be organized.

Thanks for your words of appreciation of the service rendered in the matter of binder twine.

With respect to your suggestion that the Local make up a mixed order of commodities, I may say we are unable to do business in that manner as we have no warehouse of our own. However, there are some lines in which we have made satisfactory arrangements for small orders. For instance, we could ship a bulk order of Red Bond fuel and lubricating oils, greases, and paints and could make arrangements to have tires, tubes, rubber belting and other Dunlop Rubber Company's rubber goods shipped at the same time. In fact we can forward freight free by rail any order of tires, tubes, etc. exceeding one hundred pounds.

The Case of Flour

There are great possibilities in this co-operative scheme. Take the case of flour for instance. We know that grist milling has become popular at many points in the Province, but most families would probably prefer to buy a standard brand which has the advantage of being cleaned and scoured and milled under perfect conditions, if they could buy it at somewhere near the same price. The Co-operative Committee has made a deal with the Robin Hood Mills Company by which we can obtain for our Locals the Seal of Alberta brand, which is their best bakers patent, at a very satisfactory price in carlot quantities. It varies, of course, with the price of wheat. There are 410 sacks to a car, which means that sixty or eighty families would require to take five to seven hundred pounds each. In some districts farmers use large quantities of bran and shorts. It would not take much organization to fill an order for a mixed car.

The same is true of posts, lumber, salt, coal, winter apples, etc. Where a number of Locals combine as in a district or constituency co-operative the car can be broken at two points and the extra local freight spread over the shipment. The Coronation Co-operative Association divides the cost of trucking from the car among the Locals, filling orders from it.

The success of the U.F.A. under this Coronation plan depends upon Local and district organization. If we can make a start in any district the possibilities will soon demonstrate themselves and with the buying of thousands of farmers behind us we can secure quality, service and prices that will assure a steady progress towards more equitable conditions for the farmer on the land.

P.S.—Enclosed is a copy of our latest price list of winter apples. You will note that this is f.o.b. Vernon, and you will require to get from your local station agent the freight rate from that point. We have not yet completed satisfactory arrangements for the sale of lumber from yards in Edmonton. As soon as we do we shall let you know. If, of course, you are able to take a carload we can quote you if you will specify the quality and grade.

Over 98 per cent of energy absorbed by plants from the sun is utilized in the evaporation of water from all surfaces. Along this line studies conducted by experts of the Federal Department of Agriculture show that—It takes nearly 1,700 quarts of water to produce one pound of wheat, 1,435 quarts of water to produce one pound of oats.

Resolutions for the Annual Convention

Following are synopses of resolutions from constituency associations to come before the Annual Convention, additional to those which have been summarized in previous issues of *The U.F.A.*

Beauharnois.—Asking the U.F.A. Federal members to endeavor to have the laws changed to make impossible the conditions surrounding the Beauharnois scandal.—*Didsbury Provincial C.A.*

Homestead Policy.—Urging that the Government use the utmost caution in changing the basis of homestead entry from one of private ownership to one of long term lease.—*Didsbury Provincial C. A.*

School Act.—Asking amendment of the School Act to permit the charging of tuition fees to high school students failing in 40 per cent of the subjects, in their second year in the same grade.—*Didsbury Provincial C. A.*

Examination Papers.—Requesting return of examination papers to students.—*Didsbury Provincial C.A.*

Finance.—Asking enactment of legislation, as an emergency measure, to prevent banks or other financial corporations from charging or collecting interest on past due paper during 1932, and from paying dividends or bonuses on stock during 1932, or paying more than 5 per cent in 1933 or more than 8 per cent in 1934; and that such companies be obliged to carry their overhead during 1932 on new business or from reserves created for that purpose.—*Didsbury Provincial C.A.*

Co-operative Commonwealth. — Endorsing the efforts of the Provincial Government to help co-operative enterprises; deprecating organized attacks on those enterprises; and pledging support toward the creation of a co-operative commonwealth.—*Didsbury Provincial C. A.*

Debt Adjustment Act.—Endorsing the establishing of the Debt Adjustment Act and expressing the hope that if the present depression is long continued the Government will be able to secure an equitable readjustment of debts.—*Didsbury Provincial C.A.*

Co-operative Hail Insurance. — Requesting the U.F.A. Executive, with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, to devise a feasible plan of co-operative hail insurance, and that in the meantime mortgage companies be not allowed to demand hail insurance.—*Didsbury Provincial C.A.*

Telephone Rates.—Endorsing a plan to finance the telephone system by taxing land adjoining telephone lines 30c per month per quarter section, and all land within one mile of telephone lines 15c per month per quarter section; installation charges as at present, each rural subscriber to pay 50c per month or other charge, based on type of central service; majority vote of owners of land adjoining proposed new telephone lines to be necessary before installation; assessment and collection of telephone taxes to be by present Government system of tax collections; after five-year period majority vote to have right to demand removal of telephone service and tax.—*Macleod Provincial C. A.*

Ukrainian Rights. — Requesting the Federal Government to urge upon the League of Nations that petitions, regarding alleged violations of minority rights of Ukrainians in Poland during 1930, be dealt with immediately.—*Athabasca Federal Association Board.*

Pool Elevators and Co-operative Supplies.—Declaring that the Alberta Wheat Pool Elevators have been reluctant to provide accommodation for the distribution of co-operative supplies, and suggesting that if the Pool Elevators cannot give this assistance arrangements be made with the U.G.G.—*Grande Prairie Provincial C. A.*

RESOLUTIONS FROM LOCALS

Resolutions from Locals, which have been forwarded to the Board with the request that they be brought before the Convention are as follows:

Provincial Police Force.—Urging that the Provincial Government continue to be responsible for the maintenance of law and order in Alberta, and to this end continue to control their own Provincial Police Force.—*Calgary U.F.A. Local.*

Criminal Code. — Approving action which has been taken in several past sessions of Canadian House of Commons, but blocked by the Senate, to repeal sections of criminal code enacted in 1919 which abrogated historic rights of free speech and assembly, and asking that the repealing legislation be passed by Parliament. Also that a section removed from the criminal code in 1919, which safeguarded the right of free speech, be restored.—*Calgary U.F.A. Local.* Similar resolutions from *Fork Lake, Ferguson Plain, Wheatsheaf, Mundare and Ewing U.F.A. Locals.*

M. D. Auditors.—Asking legislation to provide that only a chartered accountant in good standing or a firm of chartered accountants be eligible for appointment as auditor of a municipal district.—*Waskatenau U.F.A. Local.*

Short Selling of Grain.—Expressing the conviction that the Stamp enquiry was a farce, and the further opinion that the unrestricted practice of short selling on the futures market is and has been in the past very detrimental to the producers of grain.—*Lougheed U.F.A. Local.*

Interest Rates.—Censuring the Federal Government for its failure to remedy the existing conditions surrounding the levying and collecting of exorbitant interest rates, and demanding immediate reduction of interest and penalty charges retroactive to January, 1930, as an emergency measure to prevent total confiscation through interest charges of the homes and livings of a large proportion of the people.—*Lougheed U.F.A. Local.*

Bread and Flour Prices.—Declaring that the government commission which investigated the prices of bread and flour was an affront to all Canada and a waste of money, and criticising the Dominion Government for their failure to take action on the evidence given before the commission.—*Lougheed U.F. A. Local.*

Requisitions.—Proposing that the use of Pool requisitions for payment of dues be abolished and the U.F.A. membership be placed on a cash basis.—*Hillside U. F.A. Local.*

Sessional Indemnity.—Recommending that the sessional indemnities of members

of the Alberta Legislature be reduced to $1,500.—*Hiram U.F.A. Local.*

Official Organ.—Declaring the need for publicity for social objectives of farm movement was never greater than today; commending the U.F.A. Central Office and the Wheat Pool for "maintaining *The U.F.A.* periodical at such a level of efficiency in these difficult times," and urging that "every endeavor be made to extend the usefulness of the paper, and in particular that it be published weekly."—*Bairne U.F.A. Local.*

Air Mail Service.—Urging discontinuance of air mail services which are not self-supporting or warranted by special conditions.—*Hillside U.F.A. Local.*

T. B. in Cattle.—Asking that dairies having T.B. infected stock be prohibited from selling cattle to farmers.—*Mayview U.F.A. Local.*

Price Levels.—Petitioning the Government to cause prices of manufactured goods to be reduced to a level with prices of farm products.—*Pork Lake U.F.A. Local.*

Road Fort Vermilion to Peace River.—Asking that this trail be made passable for summer travel.—*Fort Vermilion U.F.A. Local.*

Settlement Fort Vermilion District.—Strongly urging that this district be opened for settlement.—*Fort Vermilion U.F.A. Local.*

Sow Thistle.—Asking that sow thistle and Canadian thistle be controlled on public sporting grounds and bird sanctuaries.—*Mossleigh U.F.A. Local.*

War.—Urging that Federal expenditure for military purposes be considerably reduced, part of the money saved to be spent on peace propaganda.—*Wise Wood U.F.A. Local.*

Membership Fees.—Recommending that membership fees be paid for one year from the date of payment.—*Lindale U.F.A. Local.*

Duck Season.—Protesting against any reduction of the hunting season for wild ducks.—*Quinte U.F.A. Local.*

Election of Reeves.—Asking legislation providing for election of reeves of rural municipalities, instead of appointment by Councils as at present.—*Ardler U.F.A. Local.*

Disarmament.—Requesting the Prime Minister of Canada to fulfil his treaty obligations regarding disarmament.—*Floral U.F.A. Local.*

Car Licenses.—Proposing that the present rates on car licenses be retained for the year 1932.—*Wembley U.F.A. Local.*

A number of other resolutions have been received from Locals, which are very similar to resolutions included in the summaries appearing in earlier issues of *The U.F.A.* These are from Woodside U.F.A. Local, asking for a bonus on hailed out acreage; from Coilsholme U.F.A. Local, asking reduction in auto license fees; from High Prairie U.F.A. Local, advocating nationalization of credit; from Mayview and Berrywater U.F.A. Locals, asking reduction of telephone rates; and from Berrywater, asking cancellation of interest charges and abolition of penalties on taxes in arrears.

"Dearest, I want to marry you.'

"Have you seen father?"

"Several times, but I love you just the same."

District Rally at Morrin

(By A. G. Russell)

The annual meeting of the Big Valley to Munson District Association, held at Morrin on December 9th, was well attended by representatives from the affiliated Locals. After the singing of "O Canada," Mr. Priestley acting as accompanist, the president, N. V. Fearnehough, submitted an agenda which was approved, and a resolutions committee was appointed. The financial statement showed a balance of $27.80 to our credit, and the chairman urged upon the delegates the importance of paying dues promptly.

Mr. Fearnehough presented his annual report, giving an account of the activities of the association during the past season and dealing briefly with the economic conditions in which we find ourselves. Co-operation was pointed to as the only means of improving these conditions.

Election of officers resulted in the president and secretary being unanimously returned for another year, and in the election by acclamation of Mrs. E. J. Garland as vice-president. The secretary, A. J. Russell, will represent the association at the Annual Convention.

In the absence of E. J. Garland, M.P., an address on the coming disarmament conference was given by Rev. Mr. McDonald, who emphasized the need of united efforts in having delegates appointed who would demand the minimum of armaments. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. McDonald for his interesting and instructive talk, and a resolution was passed asking that only delegates known to be strong advocates of disarmament be sent to the conference.

We were following a principle laid down by the U.F.A. many years ago, said Norman F. Priestley vice-president of the Provincial organization, in co-operative buying activities. He explained the system for distributing commodities, and said that as far as buying was concerned large and long-established manufacturing concerns were bidding for the U.F.A. business.

After adjournment, to partake of an excellent lunch provided by the U.F.W.A., and enjoyed by all, A. M. Richardson, of Munson, led some hearty community singing of old favorite songs. Several resolutions were dealt with and then Mr. Priestley, our genial vice-president, again spoke to the convention in his able, convincing manner, reviewing the activities of our organization and its achievements. His interesting and inspiring address was eagerly listened to by all present.

The convention adjourned at a late hour.

Reply to Minister's Address

Custer U.F.A. Local, at a meeting held last month, passed a resolution to which they have asked us to give publicity, replying to the address of Hon. G. L. McPherson at the Ribstone constituency convention, their delegate having reported that Mr. McPherson "said he did not know the causes of the present economic distress and would be glad if someone pointed them out to him." The resolution declares that the control of the credit and finances of the Dominion by private individuals mainly for their own selfish purposes is the first and most important cause of financial stagnation, and that the solution should be obvious; that the second cause is the granting of franchises to private corporations for the exploitation of our natural resources, enabling a privileged class to amass huge fortunes at the expense of the general public; that tariffs enabling corporations to show handsome profits while raising prices and watering of stock by large corporations are other causes of depression. The resolution concludes that what is needed to solve the problems and relieve the distress which yearly and hourly grows more intense among the working classes is an intelligent study of those problems which confront us.

News of U.F.A. Locals will be found on page 28.

Annual Short Course in Agriculture

From January 25th to 29th inclusive—the week following the U.F.A. Annual Convention—the University of Alberta are holding their annual agricultural short course. It is hoped, states Donald Cameron, Jr., agricultural secretary at the University, that some of the delegates may be able to stay over for this course. Arrangements have been made to keep the cost down to the minimum; lunch will be served every day at the Normal School cafeteria for 25 cents, while the dinner at night will not exceed 35 cents.

Following a short address of welcome by Dean Howes, the first session will be devoted to addresses and discussions under the heading "seed growers' program"; on Tuesday morning Dr. Robert Newton will speak on quality in wheat varieties, followed by addresses on new developments in harvesting methods; in the afternoon a moving picture, "Romance of the Reaper" will be shown, followed by lectures on fruits, poultry, and milk production. Wednesday morning will be given up to the meeting of the Provincial Cattle Breeders' Association, and the afternoon program will take place at the University livestock pavilion. In the evening the meeting of the Provincial Horse Breeders' Association will be held, and on Thursday morning that of the Swine Breeders. In the afternoon sheep and swine breeding will be the subject of lectures and discussions, followed by the meeting of the Sheep Breeders. Friday will be given over to the discussion of feed crops.

RUSSIA'S FEAR OF WAR

Bruce Blivin in *Manchester Guardian*

The gravest peril in the Russian program is, of course, the threat of war. It is astonishing to a stranger to see how implicitly all Russians, whether Communists or not, accept the doctrine that the Western capitalistic powers will presently use military means in the attempt to destroy the Socialist experiment—not on the ground that it is a failure, but for the exactly opposite reason that it is succeeding all too well. In the midst of the desperate struggle for industrialization, the Soviet government is spending vast sums on the Red Army and rehearsing the civilian population even down to teaching the school children how to use gas masks for protection in case of aerial attack. Their enemies say that the army is not for defence, but to carry out an ultimate imperialistic policy which will not differ greatly from that of the Tsar; but when you are on the ground such an interpretation seems plain nonsense. The Russians' one present hope is that they may be let alone to work out their domestic program.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Review of Recent Wheat Pool Trends

The Wheat Pool movement in Western Canada was started in 1923 and followed development of co-operative marketing over a period of 20 years. The objective of the Pool movement was the establishment by the producers of an organization under their own control for the handling and marketing of their grain.

The first serious obstacle encountered by the Canadian Wheat Pool movement was the world depression which commenced in the fall of 1929. Up to that time the Pools had handled over a billion bushels of grain and had obtained for their members consistently higher prices than the average amount received by farmers who did not belong to the Pool. The depression commenced with a panic in the New York Stock Exchange in October of 1929 and has continued with varying degrees of severity up until the time of writing. This depression is possibly the greatest the world has ever seen. Its geographic extent and the depth to which commodity prices have fallen were never anticipated by even the shrewdest bankers, business men and governments. Great business concerns, built up through generations and bolstered with huge reserves gathered over many prosperous years, have been prostrated before the collapse of values. Losses in values of stocks, merchandise and commodities have run into huge figures, literally thousands of millions of dollars. The Canadian Wheat Pools—young organizations just hitting their stride and without the financial reserves possessed by older corporations—were hit a tremendous blow. They had made an initial payment on wheat delivered from the 1929 crop of one dollar a bushel. This amount appeared to be reasonably secure in the light of conditions then existing, but the paralyzing effect of the depression resulted in a steady wearing away of values and it soon became obvious that the Pools were in a dangerous financial position. The intervention of the Provincial Governments to support the Pools' loans from the banks came about early in the year 1930. Whatever may be said in a critical way about this action one thing is certain: that it cushioned the decline in wheat prices and prevented a sudden drastic drop that might readily have precipitated Western Canada in complete financial ruin.

Criticism of course has been levelled at the Wheat Pools from all sides. Undoubtedly mistakes were made by the organization but in all fairness these have been enlarged upon beyond all reason and the fact remains that had the Pool pursued a different policy than it did and unleashed its holdings upon markets already buried in mountains of unwanted wheat the results would have been tragic to say the least and hardly defensible by Pool officials.

Virtually all wheat exporting nations have been building up greater acreage, particularly during the war. Since 1910 Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina increased their wheat area by 40 million acres. The year 1928 saw the production of the greatest wheat crop the world has ever seen. The following year saw Europe with a second record crop but the supplies of the exporting nations were down somewhat from the preceding year. In the crop year 1928-29 Europe purchased around 703 million bushels of wheat. Because of the depression, their own record crops, and a desire to obtain higher domestic prices for their own farmers, Europe imported only about 483 million bushels the next year, namely 1929-30. Great Britain was the only large European country which did not impose tariffs against incoming grain. This resulted in the world surplus supplies pouring like a Niagara of wheat into the British Isles with virtually no demand and consequently steady dropping in price.

In 1930 the depression and glut of wheat continued. The Pools undertook to carry on and fixed on an initial payment of 60 cents a bushel. The continual wearing away of prices was maintained and after the Pools had twice lowered the initial payment the Canadian Government stepped in and virtually took charge of the Central Selling Agency of the Pooling Organizations. By means of the Pool wheat and Pool facilities the Canadian Government was able to maintain market prices above 50 cents a bushel when all indications pointed to levels below that figure being reached.

This year the predicament the Pools found themselves in necessitated drastic changes. The contract has been amended to permit members to take their wheat to Pool elevators and either sell it for cash at the current market prices or accept an initial payment and place the wheat in the Pool. In other words: Pool elevators now offer the facilities of open market selling and an opportunity to pool any proportion of a member's wheat. This step was taken because, with the low prices prevailing, it became obvious that only a small percentage of Pool members were in a position to pool their grain and accept a very nominal initial payment.

The overpayment by the Pools to their members for wheat from the 1929 crop has to be paid back. The Provincial Governments are issuing bonds for the amounts to the banks and taking bonds from the Pools. The Alberta Government has guaranteed five and a half million dollars of the Alberta overpayment in this way and expects the Pool to pay back over a twenty-year period. The Pools are going ahead with the operation of their elevator systems, offering optional systems of sale to the membership, and fully anticipate that in the course of the years they will be on their feet again and again a dominant factor in the Canadian grain business.

The Pools have a big task ahead of them. They have to restore confidence among the membership, give efficient and equitable service and handle a large volume of grain in order to succeed, because Pool elevators must be operated on a service basis, gaining their main revenue from large handlings.

The next few years will be the serious testing time. The British co-operatives, after an existence of eighty-five years, in 1920-23 lost thirty million dollars and all their reserves due to marketing conditions, but came back strong and in 1930 had recouped their losses and established new reserves. The Canadian Pools can do likewise provided the co-operative spirit persists among Prairie grain growers. There is no failure save in giving up.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Dealing with Mr. Wilcox

Author of an Article in "The Country Gentleman."

In a recent issue of the *Country Gentleman* an article entitled "Tinkering With Wheat," by E. V. Wilcox, discusses the Canadian Wheat Pool and the United States Farm Board. Insofar as the latter organization is concerned, we have nothing to say here. Furthermore the Federal Farm Board has shown itself capable of defending itself against the attacks of its enemies without assistance from abroad. We do resent, however, the comments Mr. Wilcox makes regarding the Wheat Pool movement in Canada. We believe his conclusions are the result of a superficial and unfriendly examination. Certainly many of his facts are in error and the one occasion in which he uses direct quotation is unfair and unfortunate. It is quite noticeable that in the entire article the writer has not one good word to say for the Wheat Pool organizations. Instead of being a weighed criticism the article is simply an attack—possibly an overflow of the deluge of organized abuse being heaped on the United States Farm Board. The claim of Mr. Wilcox that the Canadian Wheat Pool was the parent of the Farm Board would appear to substantiate this suggestion.

A Reactionary Periodical

Mr. Wilcox is a writer for the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia. This publishing house is generally recognized as a leader in reaction. Its constant motto is:

"The good old rule, the simple plan
That they shall take who have the power,
And they shall keep who can."

It is well to remember the reputation of the publishing house when perusing articles printed in its publications. There is a reason for the trend each article takes. They are the most subtle kind of propaganda.

These statements are made because human nature being what it always has been and the state of the world being what it is, an examination of the motive behind leading articles in prominent periodicals is in order. Who wants the policy advocated and why? Is it for the benefit of some favored group or the country as a whole? Or again, why is this class or interest opposing change or legislation and desiring to be left alone? Is their attitude dictated by righteous cause or a desire to perpetuate abuses? It is better to think these things out and even come to wrong conclusions for ourselves than to accept a wrong conclusion from somebody else.

The Old Rokum

The first part of the article dealing with the Canadian Wheat Pool is taken up with a defence of the Grain Trade and a eulogy over the wonders of the wheat marketing machinery. Mr Wilcox says:

"The Wheat marketing machinery is a wonderfully complex contrivance. Would you have it as simple as a bacon slicer? To gather the wheat from the north and south hemispheres and carry it across the seven seas to every biscuit eater on earth is not a mere crossword puzzle to which answer will be found in the next issue. Nobody becomes familiar with the problem except by intimate contact for years."

That is a typical statement and one to which Western Canadian farmers have long been familiar. The old Tabu is working with full beating of tom toms! Keep out of the Holy of Holies or the Veil of the Temple will be rent and The Wrath descend on the people! Just plain hokum!

The Western Canadian farmers have proven there is no super ability required in handling and marketing large quantities of grain. Their Pool organization handled half of the Western prairie crop for years with exceptional efficiency. For six years the Pool marketed its huge volume of grain with exceptionally fine results. That it suffered heavy losses in 1929 was primarily due to the depression which has caused huge losses in every line of business in Canada and all over the world. Our proud Canadian Pacific Railway, once regarded as financially impregnable, is on its knees figuratively, and others of our large and powerful industries are likewise. The same is true of corporations in every country of the world not excepting United States, where for the first ten months of 1931 alone 1653 banks with deposits of $1,561,000,000 suspended payment. Mr. Wilcox certainly cannot single out the Canadian Wheat Pool as a monumental failure in the midst of the sea of financial wrecks among corporations, some of which were once outstanding in size and in financial resources.

Speculative Losses

Mr. Wilcox points with pride to the efficient grain trading system and mentions that speculative losses under that system in the United States from 1885 to 1929 were only a little over $300,000,000. He naively contends that this speculative loss was a contribution to the wheat growers' prosperity. His deduction as to the proper time of the year for a grower to sell his grain might apply to periods some years ago, but he apparently overlooks the changes brought about in marketing grain through the widespread use of the combine and auto truck, and also the changed conditions following the advent into the wheat business by ninety per cent of the European governments, who are seeking to protect their own wheat growers from price declines.

The reference to a statement made by Mr. H. W. Wood, chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool, at a convention held in St. Paul, Minn., in 1926, is characteristic of the whole article. An ex-parte statement is extracted from the speech and made to stand up in condemnation. It would have been more decent to have given a fuller quotation in which Mr. Wood expressed his ideas, such as the following:

"I doubt if we realize the potential selling strength represented in this meeting today. If the wheat that is represented here today in the three principal English speaking wheat producing countries of the world, (while one of those countries lies on the opposite side of the earth from us, it lies right next to us so far as marketing wheat is concerned), if the wheat in the United States, Canada and Australia, and then to make the situation absolutely perfect we will add, Argentine, which will probably be harder to do for several reasons, but if that wheat was sold with the intelligence that is possible for the farmers of these three or four countries, there is no question in my mind that we would have no trouble at all about the price of our wheat, no question in my mind but what we could fix the world's price of wheat. I mean raise it, I do not think we should talk about fixing prices, that is not salesmanship, but if this wheat was sold intelligently, systematically and fed to the consumptive demand, just as that demand developed, we could maintain the price of our wheat on a level with the prices we have to pay, and we would not need any legislation to assist us in doing that either."

Achievements Overlooked

Mr. Wilcox in his article overlooks the achievement of the Canadian Wheat Pool in obtaining well over a billion dollars to its members for grain delivered over a period of six years; the payment of over six million dollars gained as excess earnings in the operation of Pool elevator system; that the Pool was instrumental in making reforms that were characterized by Chief Justice Brown of Saskatchewan as "two of the greatest reforms that have ever been brought about in the interest of the producers of grain in Western Canada." Mr. Wilcox has no good word for the Canadian Pool.

It is passing strange that writers such as Mr. Wilcox have no word to say against trade unions, organized to better wages and conditions of workingmen. The simple answer seems to be that these writers and their employers are afraid to do so. The workers are too strong and well-organized. But the farmers are not and hence gain the full force of the stored-up antipathy and ridicule of the reactionary and powerful interests who do not like to see the development of a new and potentially mighty force in the economic scheme of things. Prof. C. R. Fay, an economist of world-wide repute, deals with the subject of price control more fairly. He takes the case of petroleum, copper and ocean freights (but he might have cited many other instances) and remarks: "Do the people supplying these commodities and services allow them to take the unhindered course of supply and demand as they were fifty years ago? The answer is emphatically no! If they did it would result in smashing of prices and anarchy of production which would react on the economic strength of the country. They do not only try to control the production and price paid for commodity and service but they must."

Many figures and statements made by Mr. Wilcox are wrong. He has mixed up statistics of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool with those of the Canadian Pool. His assertion as to the reason the Pools separated is wrong and shows the same lack of fact that governs the entire article. As an impartial review the entire article is an absurdity.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Manager Speaks at High River

HIGH RIVER, Jan. 8.—A Wheat Pool meeting satisfactory to members was held in High River and was largely attended. Mr. Purdy of Calgary, Pool manager, was present, and his time was taken up mainly in answering questions.

Some anxiety was shown by members as to the position of the Provincial Government in case of forced liquidation of Pool securities. But in Mr. Purdy's opinion the Government is amply protected, holding a general charge on all Pool assets. Elevator properties are all paid for, and the only liability is the $1,500,000 on the Government terminal at Vancouver.

In answer to the question as to how long it will take to repay the 1929 overpayment, Mr. Purdy said that with continued patronage, the elevator facilities should take care of the interest and repayments over the 20-year period provided in the Provincial agreement. This year's handling is likely to be quite equal at least to that of last year.

When questioned about the selling policy of the Pool in 1929, a self-consolous smile was apparent on the part of the audience, as the wheat operations of 1929 are credited with having dealt much grief to many adventurous individuals in this district. Mr. Purdy, while conceding that the Pool, along with other human agencies, may have made mistakes, stated that even in the light of subsequent events it was debatable whether or not any better results would have been realized if the Pool had adopted any different selling policy in '29.

Regarding the 1930 crop, with its inequalities of initial payments, it was stated that these discrepancies are part of the responsibility of Pool management, and an attempt is being made to equalize the payments.

Spence Morrison, local delegate, gave details of operation of Provincial elevators, showing a contemplated saving of $100,000 through salaries and operating expenses. This will be effective in '32.

Letter on Wheat Pool

"Bruhcutter" writes as follows in the Lethbridge Press:

"The Hon. Mr. King, after the recent Beauharnois scandal, said that the Liberal party was in the valley of humiliation. While the advocates of pool selling of wheat are not by any means in that valley, they are in the valley of despair—equally as deep but not quite so contemptible a position to be in, as our situation was not caused by any dishonorable action nor even by an unsound business policy, but rather to an unprecedented economic depression that has caused all known governmental, financial, commercial and industrial systems to function abnormally, if at all.

"That the world in general thinks the co-operative selling is sound can be easily proven by the continued efforts along that line by wheat growers in other lands and by other interests at home. These all bear testimony to that fact.

"In the November 10th issue of the *General Merchant of Canada*, I noticed the headline, 'Higher Prices Are a Certainty If Pool Goes Through.' This is not a farmers' pool but a ranchers' pool, and quoting from that article, 'The form of contract for pool members to sign is being drafted, after which the ranchers participating will be asked to subscribe their names. If and when this happens, the first step will have been taken toward stabilizing prices on canned tomatoes, peas and corn.'

"It does not necessarily follow that these canners' plans will be fulfilled, but it is reasonable to say they think they will be in spite of the pool.

"Most of us think the Wheat Pool, as operated, gave us all that was possible for us to get for our wheat. We have very little criticism to offer as to its operation. That they made minor mistakes is probable—that they made major mistakes is not likely. Considering the grain trade used such trivial arguments against it, there could not have been many good ones available.

"The farmers did not consider any of their past efforts as failures such as the old Co-operative elevators or the U.G.G. just because they chose to take the next step in marketing their wheat. No worthwhile effort is ever a failure or is the value of that effort ever lost.

"It would seem at present, unlikely that pool selling of wheat will take the same form again, due to the feeling that what we need is not less co-operation but more. That we will 'go down and say: 'Mr. Grain Trade, we are through, take our wheat and we will go back to your unsatisfactory methods,' is unthinkable. Nor is it consistent with the past history of organized farmers.

"We are beginning to realize that we have been allowing others to use our most effective ammunition. That is, our ability to take other nations' goods in exchange for our agricultural commodities. We have been allowing industry and commerce to mobilize this most effective force we have, for their own purposes. This buying power of ours must be used to facilitate the marketing of our wheat. We can not expect Great Britain or any other country to take our wheat unless we are willing to take their goods in exchange. It might seem that we are doing that now, indirectly. So we are to a limited extent, but, and here is where the shoe pinches, we are allowing these other organized forces of society to mobilize that potential bargaining power of ours for their own purpose and not to help us market our wheat. The best example of that is in our trade relations with the Australians and New Zealand.

"In a recent article on this antipodean trade, a long list was given of the articles exported to New Zealand and Australia, and in all that long list there was just two articles mentioned that were not industrial products, namely, Herring and Salmon. How can agriculture utilize that buying power of ours when the country does not use our agricultural product? We can do that by utilizing the credit, or the money, if you wish, coming to them for their exports to us, and which we as farmers consume, for the purchasing or financing of things they do need in such a market as will in turn use our wheat, etc. That will require further co-operative effort on our part and that is our next step."

Saskatchewan Pool Statement

Regarding 1928 Final Payment Situation in That Province

The Saskatchewan Legislature must increase the scope of its guarantee legislation before the Saskatchewan Pool can make final distribution of the surplus from the 1928 Pool, according to an official statement issued from the Saskatchewan Pool headquarters in Regina early this month.

The statement which said the question would likely be brought before the Legislature at its next session, read:

"Announcement was made by the Alberta Wheat Pool that a final distribution of 1 7-8 cents per bushel had been made to those members of the Alberta Pool, who had delivered grain to the 1928 Pool, but who had made no driiveries and, in consequence, had received no overpayment from the 1929 Pool.

"The question will naturally arise amongst Saskatchewan Pool members whether a similar distribution will be made by the Saskatchewan Pool.

"Pool members have already been advised that all stocks of the 1928 Pool have been disposed of and that there was a surplus from this Pool which amounts to 1 1-8 cents per bushel.

"It will be remembered that an announcement was made by the Premier last July to the effect that it had been agreed by the three Western Premiers that Pool members who had delivered grain in 1928, but had made no deliveries to the 1929 Pool, would receive any surplus which might arise from the 1928 crop.

"As has been indicated on previous occasions, the settlement made by the Provincial Governments to the banks was on the basis of the net amount of overpayment after the total surplus arising from the 1928 crop had been deducted from the gross overpayment on the 1929 crop.

"It will be necessary, therefore, for the Legislature to increase the scope of the guarantee legislation before any distribution can be made by the Saskatchewan Pool. It is understood that this question will be brought before the Legislature at its next session.

"The situation in Alberta is somewhat different from that existing in Saskatchewan. When making the distribution of the second interim payment on 1928 deliveries in July, 1929, 3-8 of a cent per bushel was withheld by the Alberta Pool from this payment. The Saskatchewan Pool distributed the entire amount available at that time. The amount withheld by the Alberta Pool was sufficient to provide the necessary funds from which the distribution could be made to Alberta Pool members who had made no deliveries to the 1929 Pool.

"The sum of $200,000 was required by the Alberta Pool to make this distribution."

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Payment on 1928 Crop

EDMONTON JOURNAL, Jan. 2, 1932 —The payments [illegible] were made to Alberta Wheat Pool members this week must have come to most of them like unexpected Christmas boxes. They were the final amounts due on the 1928 crop. In the ordinary course of events they would have been forwarded over two years ago, but the complications arising from the collapse of the market that occurred then made this impossible. Some 30,000,000 bushels of Pool wheat was carried over from the marketing year of 1928-29, and while it was being disposed of the members were told that they had to be patient. They had already received $1.18½ on the basis of No. 1 Northern at Fort William and Vancouver.

The final payment, a Pool spokesman declared in December, 1929, will be a small one, as those who have followed the trend of the market throughout the year must realize. I have no idea of what the sum may be nor when it will be paid. Officials of the organization have a full understanding of the need of this final payment but feel that most of the membership are behind the Pool in the stand taken this year and will willingly stand the inconvenience of a delayed payment in preference to the alternative of demoralizing the market.

The following March another Pool statement was issued to the effect that market conditions did not yet warrant the payment, but that it would be made "as soon as it was safe to do so." Now that it has come at last, it is found to be only 1 7-8 cents, bringing the total on the year to $1.20 2-8. In the case of those signatories who were overpaid on the 1929 crop, the 1 7-8 cents is being applied against the excess amounts that they received. To the extent to which this is done the position of the Provincial Government is strengthened with respect to the guarantees that it gave the banks in the early part of 1930.

But, even though the amount is small and a large numbers of growers will not benefit, the checks sent out total $200,000, which will be very welcome to the recipients at this time. It is only in Alberta that the settlement has been made as yet. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the Governments have not yet assured themselves that they were being protected in the distribution.

Huge Total of All Pool Payments

(By Canadian Press)

Statisticians raced into a haven of figures as the year ended to pounce upon financial status of the three prairie Wheat Pools, scan the past and probe the future as the co-operative organization stumbled around the crossroads of success or failure.

Out of the maze of net payments and guarantees, along with per bushel costs and elevator earnings, percentage hunters discovered guarantees by Provincial Governments to banks for loans to the three Wheat Pools were approximately two per cent of the net payments paid farmers for their grain since the Alberta Pool pioneered the path for the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Co-operatives.

Total of All Payments

Net payments from the crop year 1923-24, when the Alberta Pool operated alone, until the end of the crop year 1929-30, the last year for which selling profits are available—totalled $1,238,-502,634.56, which is exclusive of the four year net payments on coarse grain totalling $61,360,770.12, making a grand total net payments to farmers for grain sold via the Pools $1,299,953,404.68.

Guarantees of the three Prairie Governments to banks total $22,217,202.25, with $13,205,654.98 guaranteed by the Saskatchewan Government, $5,536,707.49 by the Alberta Government and $3,374,-939.78 by the Government of Manitoba.

Alberta farmers stood alone in the distribution of the 1923-24 net wheat payments, and they collected $12,939,-958.72. The next year, 1924-25, the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Pools were included and the payments clambered to $123,598,954.79. In the next year the figure was $256,943,898.35, the largest amount distributed by the central organization in net wheat payments. The total for 1926-27 was $230,767,037.14 and the year after that it climbed to to $246,976,250.74, but in the following year, 1928-29, it was down again at $232,178,844.02 and in 1929-30 the amount was $115,463,066.69. Some payments have been made on the 1930-31 crop, but another payment is still pending.

Largest Yearly Payments

Alberta's largest wheat payments were made in 1927-28, with farmers collecting $80,853,877.91; Saskatchewan farmers received most in 1928-29, when $181,626,-724.07 was put into their pockets, while in Manitoba the largest amount for that Province, $20,789,230.34, was paid on the 1926-27 crop.

Besides the total net payments on wheat and coarse grains, elevator earnings have been paid to the extent of $427,976.52 in Manitoba, $4,263,934.25 in Saskatchewan, and $1,470,214.20 in Alberta.

Future policies are under review of all three Pools, with Alberta's 42,000 members voting on four schemes while Saskatchewan's 83,000 and Manitoba's 20,000 members are studying the tactics of marketing and administration.

Provincial Pools Report for 1930-1931 Encouraging

Encouraging reports for the crop season 1930-31 were submitted at the annual meetings of each of the three Provincial Wheat Pools. In the case of Manitoba, earnings were such that it was found possible to reduce indebtedness to the Provincial Government by $200,000, leaving a balance of $1,900,000 to be repaid over the next 20 years. One hundred and fifty-three associations operated 156 country elevators in the Province with the following results: 63 paid their operating costs and interest in full, made a 10 per cent payment based on the original cost of their elevator, and had a surplus of over $60,000; 41 paid operating expenses in full, including interest, took care of 5 per cent depreciation and paid about half of the additional 5 per cent payment; 36 paid operating costs in full and more than half of the 5 per cent depreciation, while only nine of them did not meet their operating costs to the extent of $2,500. Of four associations operating leased houses, three paid all operating costs and had a surplus of $4,000, while one had a small deficit of $70.

The Saskatchewan pool elevators increased working capital from $450,000 a year previously to $3,166,200. Direct liabilities were cut down by $1,300,000, being the amount of capital payments on the Saskatchewan co-operative elevator purchase. Total net earnings of the country and terminal elevator systems amounted to $1,880,556 compared with $2,290,971 the previous year, this drop being attributed to the general economic depression. The Buffalo terminal had its best year and showed an earning of $89,-803 as compared with $50,000 in the season of 1929-30.

Net operating earnings of $1,459,429 were shown in the statement of the Alberta Pool Elevators. From this amount the sum of $548,247 was deducted to provide for interest at 6 per cent on the total capital invested in the facilities. Depreciation on properties deducted a further $496,725 leaving a net earnings balance of $414,465 which was carried forward as a reserve to the balance sheet.

Wheat Production Costs

J. T. Todd, Chesbro-Todd Lumber Co., Toronto: I note a rather interesting article in your December 15th issue of your magazine which is giving some figures by G. D. Matthews of the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, Sask.

I have made an effort to analyse his figures to see exactly what they mean and apparently there is something that he had not taken into consideration as the fixed charge per acre of raising wheat on $50.00 land on the Prairies I figure should be $15.60 instead of $11.64. I show you below exactly how I figure this out:

$50.00 land 2 years' interest at 6 per cent	$6.00
Taxes 2 years	.50
Summerfallowing complete	5.00
Seed	1.00
Drilling	1.00
Harrowing after Drill	.20
Cutting and Binding	1.00
Binder Twine	.50
Stooking	.40
Fixed Expense	$15.60
Basis 20 Bushel Yield—	
Threshing at 10c	$2.00
Hauling average 10 miles at 1c per mile	2.00
	4.00
	$19.60

Average Cost Basis 20 Bushel Yield, 98c

I do not see how he could arrive at any such figure as a fixed charge unless he was figuring on say $10.00 land and did not take into consideration any taxes. I figure on a basis of a 20 bushel yield the cost per bushel is 98c and as he did not figure a 20 bushel yield there is nothing to check by, but on the same basis he figured a 25 bushel yield would cost 88c, whereas I figure it would cost $1.03. Figuring on the same basis for fixed expense and the yield on a 10 bushel crop the same would cost $1.76; 15 bushels.

(Continued on page 19)

News and Comment on Current Topics

up to plans now
sown in the fall

Northern Agriculturist
untimely death mid
agriculture that has

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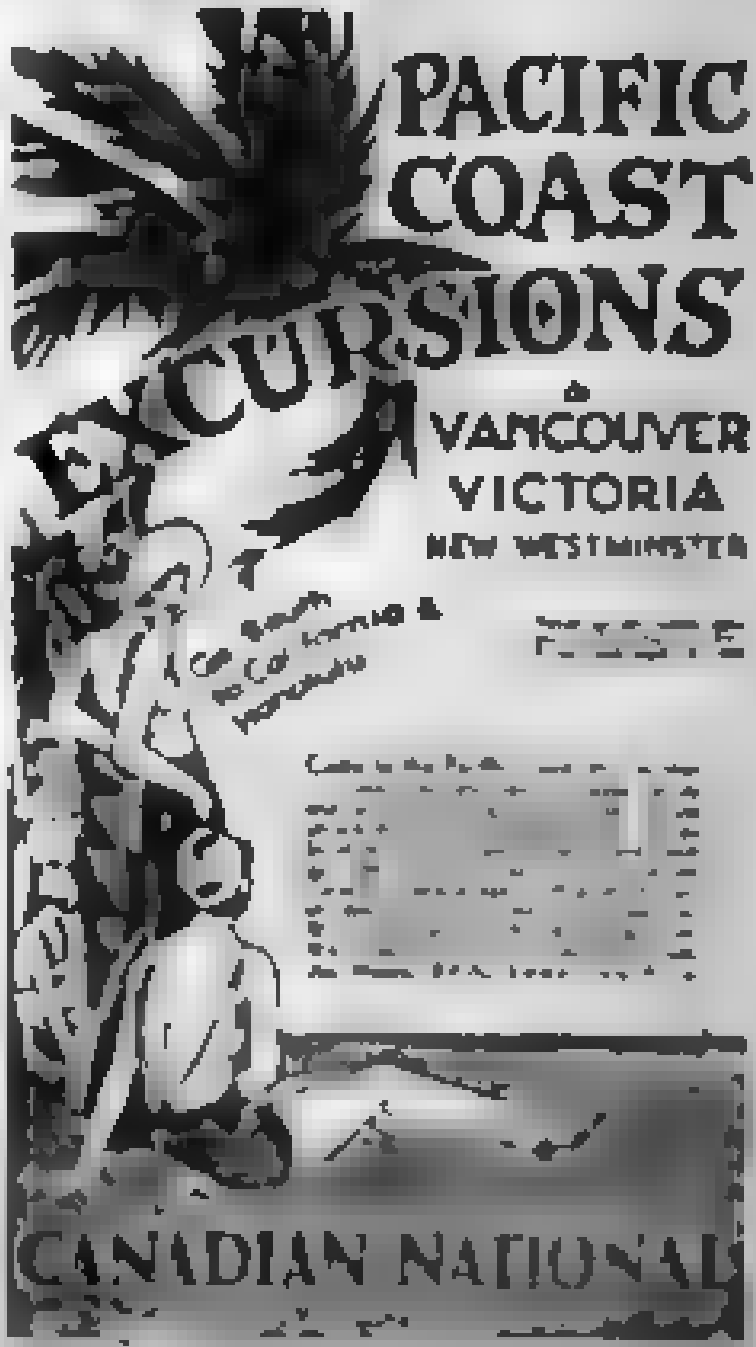
The Age of Plenty and Social Credit

Failure of Finance to Act as Bridge Between Producer

By E. J

Interests of the United Farm Women

Robin Hood Rapid Oats



Family partnership in banking

A warm and welcome invitation is offered to you by joint account partners. Two people may cheque and deposit through one account and thus establish a happy co-operative family banking arrangement.

Any member of the family will be given courteous service at any branch.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Capital and Reserve $15,000,000

[illegible]

300 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

PROVINCIAL RESOURCES ARE BEHIND

Alberta 4½

Demand Savings Certificates

PURCHASED AND REDEEMED AT PAR

[illegible]

[illegible]

Winter Fashion Magazine

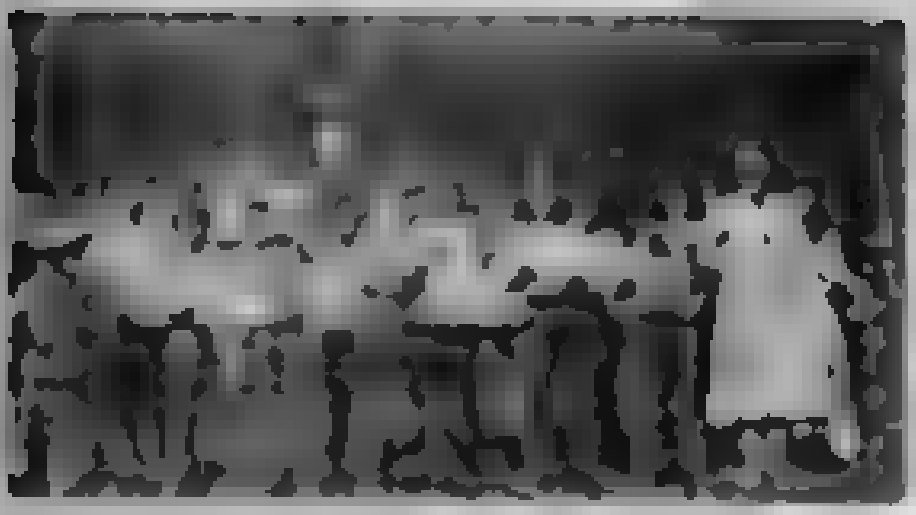
[illegible]

CALGARY HOTEL YORK

[illegible]

PATENTS

[illegible]



Strong Protection Maintained by
The Royal Bank of Canada

On Duty
Throughout
CANADA

BANK OF MONTREAL

"The Life Insurance Business"

ies) their expenses would have been $50 Millions less than they actually were.

The Editor says: (*) "Cut it short for this issue as *The U.F.A.* is as usual terribly overcrowded—with twice or three times as much good material as we can print in our limited space," so we can only IMPLORE you once again to read the tables, and then do the kicking against extravagance in the place that needs it, *Life Insurance Costs.*

Next time we will try and tell you where some of the money goes.

(To be continued)

(*)—Our space in each issue is unfortunately limited seriously, but our contributor's articles have aroused such widespread interest in a subject of outstanding importance that we hope he will be enabled to continue the series until the field of his research has been thoroughly covered. We trust, also, that the material which has been submitted as the result of such investigation will be studied carefully by our readers, and kept for future reference.—*Editor.*

TABLE No. 6. ACTUAL EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES DESIGNATED

Also the Ratios of Management of Companies of 4 Large U. S. Mutuals, and 4 Small Canadian Stock Companies

Also the expenses that might be incurred were the highest expense ratio general, and the extra savings possible did the lowest expense ratio prevail. The last column (8) shows the possible spread as between the highest and lowest for doing the same amount of business as the various companies did in 1930.

	1 Actual Expenses	2 Cost Based Sun Life Ratio of Expense	3 Cost Based Met., Prudential N.Y. Life & Mutual of N.Y. Ratio	4 Cost Based Prudential of England Ratio	5 Cost Based Aggregate National, Empire Commercial Saskatchewan	6 Possible Savings based on lowest operating Company Cost	7 Possible Extra Expenditure based on highest operating Company cost	8 Total Spread as between highest and lowest ratio of expense of operation
All Canadian Companies	$ 77,446,986	$ 86,864,618	$86,702,856	$ 38,795,668	$125,212,989	$41,862,313	$ 47,765,804	$ 89,439,207
Metropolitan, Prudential, N. Y. Life & Mutual of N. Y.	162,983,774	282,112,361	—	115,025,030	403,254,135	43,968,174	241,103,361	285,229,535
Sun Life	34,073,101	—	18,802,718	13,740,158	46,945,542	20,232,943	12,862,441	33,205,384
Mutual of Canada	3,169,014	5,129,130	—	2,002,208	7,251,529	1,196,516	4,052,515	5,249,131
Canada Life	6,057,452	8,896,985	4,770,582	3,469,493	11,854,101	2,057,059	5,796,649	8,281,658
Great West	4,101,817	5,736,454	3,198,030	2,325,809	7,946,620	1,775,712	3,845,108	5,620,820
Confederation	3,503,960	4,103,291	2,279,696	1,657,895	5,664,475	1,846,063	2,160,515	4,006,580
T. Eaton	144,266	245,145	136,247	99,088	338,552	45,178	194,287	239,465
National	661,152	517,175	287,319	208,959	713,456	452,173	52,234	504,407
Empire	275,945	155,953	85,840	63,011	215,288	212,934	—	142,277
Commercial	114,697	90,878	50,487	33,718	125,442	77,979	19,745	88,724
Saskatchewan	174,695	96,102	53,013	38,960	132,720	135,594	—	135,594
Mutual & Citizens (Australia)	775,444	1,771,808	981,161	715,760	—	59,684	1,679,072	1,720,756
Prudential (England)	6,921,580	17,109,323	9,538,813	—	23,701,739	—	16,780,179	16,780,179
Travellers (U.S.A.)	23,871,521	40,919,536	17,177,531	12,462,799	42,083,532	11,078,871	10,111,941	30,190,812
National, Empire, Commercial, Saskatchewan	1,726,369	867,240	486,911	356,481	1,226,369	867,878	—	867,878

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

(Continued from page 19)

This is due principally to the fact that Pool members who are members of the U.F.A. get their paper from the U.F.A. organization. Those who are not members of the U.F.A. get their paper through the Wheat Pool. In the event of a U.F.A. member dropping his membership with that organization he is not placed on the Pool list until he writes and requests it, or some official does that for him.

Trouble arises, too, through changes of address not being reported by members.

Matters of this nature should be taken up with the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool, Calgary.

It is requested where one family receives more than one copy of *The U.F.A.* and does not require extra copies, that they write advising the Wheat Pool of the fact in order to prevent unnecessary duplication.

GARNET WHEAT

Hon. Robert Weir, Federal Minister of Agriculture, has expressed his personal opinions that the grading of Garnet wheat separately should be delayed for another year. He is planning on discussing the proposal with the Board of Grain Commissioners. He said "I want to discuss with them the possibility, without any injury to the reputation of Canadian wheat in the export market, of postponing the recommendation of the Grain Standards Board."

Winners in Community Progress Competitions

Concluding the second year's operation of the Canadian National Railways' Community Progress Competitions for [illegible] in the three Western provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the scoring has now been completed by the boards of judges for the sixty-three communities entered in the contests and the winners in each Province for 1931 have been announced by W. J. Black, Montreal, director of colonization and agriculture for the railway company.

The following are the communities winning the highest awards in Alberta:

First.—Lloyd George municipality, a Scandinavian and German settlement of twenty-five years' standing southeast of Edmonton, near Camrose.

Second.—Montgomery, a Swedish and German municipality centering on Wetaskiwin.

Third.—Eagle municipality, a Ukrainian and Roumanian settlement northeast of Edmonton.

Highly commended.—Liberty municipality, a German-Scandinavian-Ukrainian community near Leduc.

Commended.—The Pines municipality, a Ukrainian settlement near Mundare, and Beaver Lake, a Ukrainian and Scandinavian settlement near Ryley.

The first three communities in each Province received prizes of $1,000, $500 and $250, respectively, certificates of merit being given to the fourth and fifth communities. The cash prizes are to be expended on community development. The competitions were conducted on the basis of a score card covering all phases of community development, stressing particularly education, agriculture and public health. They will be held each year for five years, confined to communities of European origin.

The first prize district in Alberta, the municipality of Lloyd George, is one of the many progressive communities in the West and has been transformed from an area of scrub and timber into miles of fertile fields. The interest in Boys' and Girls' club work has been notable in this district, and an effort has been made to improve school grounds.

HOW BURDEN OF DEBT INCREASES

"Measured in terms of the change in retail prices since 1920, every £100 paid in interest on the debt (national debt of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) has gone up in the past ten years by over two-thirds in purchasing power, and in terms of wholesale prices has much more than doubled. The real income paid to the *rentier* (interest-drawing) class as interest on the debt is at least two-thirds greater in 1931 than in 1920."—From "The Crisis," by Ernest Bevin and G. D. H. Cole.

A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT

They have no white-collar complexities in Russia; what seems important to us is not important to them at all.—J. F. McEvoy.

U.F.A. Local Items

At the annual meeting of Willow Creek U.F.A. Local the following officers were elected: president, J. R. Evans, secretary H. Durham; directors, F. G. Peterson, F. Carey, Alex. Stevenson, D. Frances, N. Fardmon.

"Our Local is a real live wire, and great interest and enthusiasm are shown by the members," writes W. G. Allen, secretary of Hanna Centre U.F.A. Local. "We have a paid up membership of 18, and 12 regular meetings were held during the past year."

Following an address by John Foulis, U.F.A. Director, a new Local was organized in the Acadia Valley district, to be known as Cleveland Local. J. L. Shubert, who was in charge of the organization meeting, was elected secretary and J. J. Nova president.

The first annual meeting of Saddlest U.F.A. Local was held in Lucombe, when W. Nuttall-Smith was elected president, Th. Lambe vice-president and Fred Brechmer secretary. The directors are F. Timmons, O. Rhyins, G. Kuehlbach, W. Pate and Mr. Bickford. It was decided to change the name of the Local to Pulham.

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USE CREOSOTED
POSTS

Check over your fence posts which are going down this winter through being weakened by rot or decay. CREOSOTED POSTS will not rot in any soil or slough area, and won't need replacing for some fifty years. Run your fences with CREOSOTED POSTS and you only have to run them once.

CANADA CREOSOTING
COMPANY, LIMITED
Plants at
CALGARY EDMONTON

LEGAL AND PATENTS

RUTHERFORD & DYDE—SOLICITORS FOR the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Ltd. Money to Loan. 704 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

RUTHERFORD, RUTHERFORD & McCUAIG, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, 916 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

SHORT, ROSE, SHAW & MAYHOOD—Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Imperial Bank Building, Calgary.

A. LANFAN & COMPANY, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, 121-9th Ave. W., Calgary. Phone M6891. Specializing in Dominion Land, including patents, divorce and settlement of estates.

BENNETT, HANNAH & BEDFORD, Barristers & Solicitors, Calgary, Alberta.

"We did a real nice business through our Peerless Confectionery Association Co-op. in twine, oil, apples, flour and coal," writes P. S. Beatt, secretary of Westlock U.F.A. Local. "Our Local is as active as ever, and are going into 1923 with greater zeal than ever." E. M. Jones is president and Edgar Stanton vice-president; the directors are J. A. Edgson, H. Hide, W. H. Benson, Geo. Tollenhaugh, and Wm. Garrison.

Broadview U.F.A. Local recently celebrated the 21st anniversary of its founding, states a report from John M. Wallace, secretary. "Mr. Shannon, the president, in the 21 candles on the four-storeyed birthday cake, and while the candles burned, gave us the history of the Local from the early years up to the present. He also called on some of the old timers to say a few words, and all replied suitably. The evening closed with community singing and lunch."

"George Church, U.F.A. Director, addressed a meeting at Sheppard U.F.A. on December 30th," says a report from C. E. High, secretary. "He outlined some of the benefits derived from the organization in the past, and stressed the importance of supporting our Central Board in the extension of the work carried on from Central Office. He explained details of trading operations in various commodities. G. Wall, of Beddington Local, gave an interesting talk on the activities, during the past few years, of his Local, of which he is justly proud."

Dixon U.F.A. Local recently passed the following resolutions, the first two being carried unanimously: requesting the Minister of Public Works to grant money for the continuation of the Lac La Biche road on the carpenter line leading westward; asking that work be continued on the road starting between sections 21 and 22, tp. 67, R. 15, W. 4, southerly toward Egg Lake P.O. and then toward the Vegreville-Plamondon road; and urging that the bounty on timber wolves be restored, as they are a menace in the north country.

Charles Dunkerson, secretary of Wise Wood U.F.A. Local, writes that the December meeting "tendered to the secretary, Steve Scott, its appreciation of his work during the year. A touching little address was read to him by S. Flitz, and the presentation of a suitable gift was made by J. B. Verlay. The membership present joined in wishing him the compliments of the season, to which Mr. Scott replied in terms of heartfelt thanks and assurance of his best in the interests of the Local during the New Year."

Two resolutions reported elsewhere were adopted at the last meeting of the Calgary U.F.A. Local for submission to the Central Board with a view to their consideration by the Annual Convention. A report upon the problem of Turner Valley was received from a committee consisting of Messrs. MacKinnon and Byron. Col. C. W. Robinson was elected delegate to the Convention. Guy W. Johnson, president, was in the chair. F. J. Reynolds and Ivan Richard were received as members, and Norman F. Priestley's transfer from the Lethbridge Local was accepted.

R. P. Fallen gave a report of the Wetaskiwin Provincial Constituency convention at the December meeting of Malmo U.F.A. Local, and election of officers took place, resulting in all officers being re-elected. Mr. Fallen is president, Fred Lundeen vice-president and Waldad Gustafson secretary. L. H. Robertson, Ezzie Whitfield, Leo Rye, Jim Lock and Walter Gardner are directors. A motion was passed that only bona fide members of the U.F.A. should be eligible to purchase goods through the Local; and it was decided to secure information from Central Office on co-operative buying.

During the past year Lakeside U.F.A. Local (in the Lacombe district) held eighteen meetings in the members' homes. The financial report, given by Thomas F. Roberts, secretary, shows that the turnover during the year was $1,000.00, the Local having handled during the year 1 car of fence posts, part of a car of lubricating oils and greases, and 1 car of cattle salt; also various members co-operated in getting in a car of chop, a car of coal, some $200 of oils for threshing, and feed and twine, on which some $35 was saved. The last three items were not passed through the books. In accordance with the custom of the Local, a new president was chosen for 1923: R. J. Mackenzie; A. B. Chilcott is vice-president, and the directors are C. B. Abbott, J. Henderson, T. Evans, P. A. Seltzer, R. Hutchinson, B. [illegible] Pearce, E. A. Abbott and J. Wright. M. Roberts, secretary, was elected delegate to the Convention.

Ferguson Flats U.F.A. Local at their annual meeting elected the following officers: W. Samaniuk, president; J. F. Kavanaugh, vice-president; D. Thomson, secretary; J. T. Harvey, W. Chamberk and W. Ferguson, directors. A resolution was passed dealing with the imprisonment of eight Communists in Toronto, and requesting the U.F.A. Federal Members to do all in their power to obtain their release, "not because they necessarily believe in the doctrines propounded by these unfortunate men, but in the interests of free speech in a British Dominion." The resolution also requests the U.F.A. Members at Ottawa to press for the deletion of the section of the Criminal Code, under which these men were prosecuted. The president was authorized to investigate an offer to bulk purchasing. "We have an election on our hands, owing to Mr. Buckley's death," states a letter from the secretary, "and are getting lined up for the opposition we hope with better success than last time. We also arranged for a moving picture show and a jitney dance at this same meeting, so you can see that in spite of hard times, this Local is still going strong."

"The annual meeting of the Balzac U.F.A. was held in conjunction with the regular U.F.W.A. meeting on the afternoon of January 8th," writes George E. Church, secretary-treasurer. "This proved to be one of the largest U.F.A. meetings ever held in Balzac community hall. The matter of dividends paid by Central Office on co-operative purchases was discussed, and it was decided that the dividends on coal be retained by the Local, and all other dividends be paid to the individual who made the purchase. President John C. Greig, who is also Wheat Pool delegate, retired from office. He has been president of this Local for many years and has done much to make it what it is. He has always ungrudgingly given of his time and energy to the movement and it is fortunate his advice will still be available. Arthur P. Shuttleworth was elected president and John Dolby vice-president. George E. Church secretary-treasurer, directors George Coggan, George Barker, Jack Murray, J. C. Greig and W. K. Chisyn. Miller McClung, M.L.A., addressed the joint meeting in a very interesting manner. A lunch supper served by the ladies rounded off a pleasant afternoon."

H. Foreman and T. Armour were re-elected as president and vice-president, respectively, of Killarney U.F.A. Local, and Miss T. Armour was elected secretary in place of J. Tuttle. The directors are F. Blake, L. A. Copland, and J. Furbidge.

Pleasant View U.F.A. Local, near Fort Saskatchewan, was recently re-organized with eleven paid-up members. John Mohr, Jr., is president, Frank J. Smith vice-president and Mrs. Grace O. Smith secretary.

"Run upstairs and wash your face, darling. I think Grandma wants to take you driving with her."

"Hadn't we better find out for certain, Mummie?"

DENTISTS

DR. LEE E. DOUGLAS, DENTAL SURGEON, 408 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

FARM LANDS

WELLING—SIX QUARTERS; FOUR UNDER cultivation; good district. Write Box 24 Dunmore, Alta.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMpany's land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long term settlement. Write for free descriptive pamphlet. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Department of Natural Resources, 910 First street east, Calgary.

FEED AND SEED

FOR SALE—GOOD OAT SHEAVES, SPRING threshed. Will accept livestock in trade. Frank Rigg, A. W. Ansley, Iron, Alta.

FOR SALE—GOOD GRADE TIMOTHY FOR SALE with trade or winter creamery in exchange. Apply Geary Stettinius, Torrid, Alta.

WANTED—LOWEST PRICES AND SAMPLES of seed and seed oats; also prices on oat sheaves. Send to George Stolte, Irma, Alta.

FOR SALE—SEED OATS. SEND SAMPLE and price F.O.B. Comfort farmers Co-operative Association Ltd., Comfort, Alta.

ALSIKE SEED—GUARANTEED AND TALLOW screened, sacked on vehicle shown, 1914 cuttings. Grown north of Alta. Pleasant Alsike Farm, Rife, Alta.

FEATHERS, GREATHEAD AND DUNCAN.—Alaska bay and other losses of low ripest quality for sale. All shells bay sold on grade. Write us for special prices. Brooks Farmers' Co-op. Assn. Ltd., Brooks, Alta.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA, FIRST AND SECOND cutting, from ten dollars a ton. Special rates on orders for car lots. Sutherland Canadian Lands Co., Brooks, Alta.

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR ALL GRADES of grain and it will be to your advantage to get in touch with us when you are seeing any low grade wheat or mixed grains. Edmonton Grain & Hay Co. Ltd., box 2125, Edmonton, Alta.

CANADA U.F.A. WANTS FIVE CARLOADS good oats. Send samples and information to A. E. Todd, Sec.-Treas., Box 25, Ryen, Alta. Phone 1009.

ENGINE U.F.A. WANTS PRICES ON CARlots of seed and feed oats. Send sample and price. Sam Cluney, Lanton, Alta.

FOR SALE—GERTRUDE BULLESS OATS and Canada Field Peas. J. Brindley, Lethbridge, Alta.

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER AND FUEL

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Grindrod, B.C.

LUMBER FOR LESS—WE PAY FREIGHT direct from mill to you. Write for prices and estimates before building. Detailed plans free with order. The Peerless Lumber Co., 663-12th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. P.O. Box 1214.

COAL AND FUEL WOOD FOR SALE AT a big saving. S. E. Nelson, Winfield, Alta.

FENCE POSTS; TAMARAC—ALL KINDS. Your inquiries answered promptly. North West Coal Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

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RATE—Five cents per word. Five insertions for the price of four, nine for the price of seven; thirteen for the price of ten; twenty-six for the price of nineteen.

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TAMARAC POSTS, PICKETS, POLES, PITprops for sale. John Morgan, Rocky Mt. House, Alta.

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YOU WILL WANT OUR LATEST ILLUSTRATED price list of new, winter-caught, fresh water fish before ordering your winter's supply. A post card will bring it. Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd., Big River, Sask.

FAMOUS GOLD LAKE TROUT, live; WHITEfish, 7c; Pickerel, 8c; Pike, 4 1-2c; Mixed fish, 6c. E. A. Lafleuve, Gold Lake, Alberta.

FROZEN FISH—SALTED ATHABASKA LAKE, red fleshed, pike, herrings, large dollars per hundred pounds. Alex. Gardin, Smith, Alta.

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FELIX GHESEQ, ANIMA, ALTA., BREEDER of registered Belgians. Let me know your wants.

BULL OR TRADE 2 YEAR OLD RED POLL Bull, sired by R.O.P. bull. Dam with 11,000 lb. milk record. Geo. Lamb, Cherhill, Alta.

WANTED TO PURCHASE BULLS—NOT over 2 years old. Full particulars and camera pictures necessary. P. O. Box 167, Calgary.

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WANTED—STEAM TRACTOR ENGINES 16 and 18 h.p. Write Walter Clarke, Sub, Alta.

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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels from Provincial Certified and Approved dams. $3.00, $5.00 and $10.00. Also Hatching Eggs. Geo. E. Roger, Strathcona, Alta.

PRINCESS ELECTRIC HATCHERY, 238 17TH Ave. East, Calgary, Alberta. Write for free catalog and early order discounts on high quality, blood-tested chicks. Also lambs and supplies.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, laying strain, $2.00 each; 6 for $10.00. Chas. Cunningham, Brightview, Alberta.

SELECT PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, $3.75; two for $5.00. Mrs. Thomas Bowes, Millet, Alta.

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3 LBS. PRINTS, SILK OR VELVET BLOCK, $1. McCreary Co., Chatham, Ontario.

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BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLERS (DANDIES)—35 lb., $6; from banded stock. Florence Attinson, Didsbury, Alberta.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY toms, 17-22 lbs., springers, $7.00 each. Mrs. Nels Johnson, Cadogan, Alta.

SELLING BOURBON RED TURKEYS—TOMS $6; hens $5. McKinley Chilton, Claresholm.

TURKEYS—PURE-BRED GOBBLERS, $6; 36 lb. Hens $5, 15 lbs. Bannon, R. R. 5, Belleville, Ont.

ALBERTA TURKEYS
Remember for large size and most type
Government Graded and Banded
Grade A Toms, 25-30 lb., $10 Young Hens, 16-20 lb., $15
Grade B Toms, 24-25 lb., 12 Young Hens, 15-19 lb., 8
Grade C Toms, 22-23 lb., 7 Young Hens, 14-15 lb., 5
Prices one-third less than last year
ALBERTA BRONZE TURKEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
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